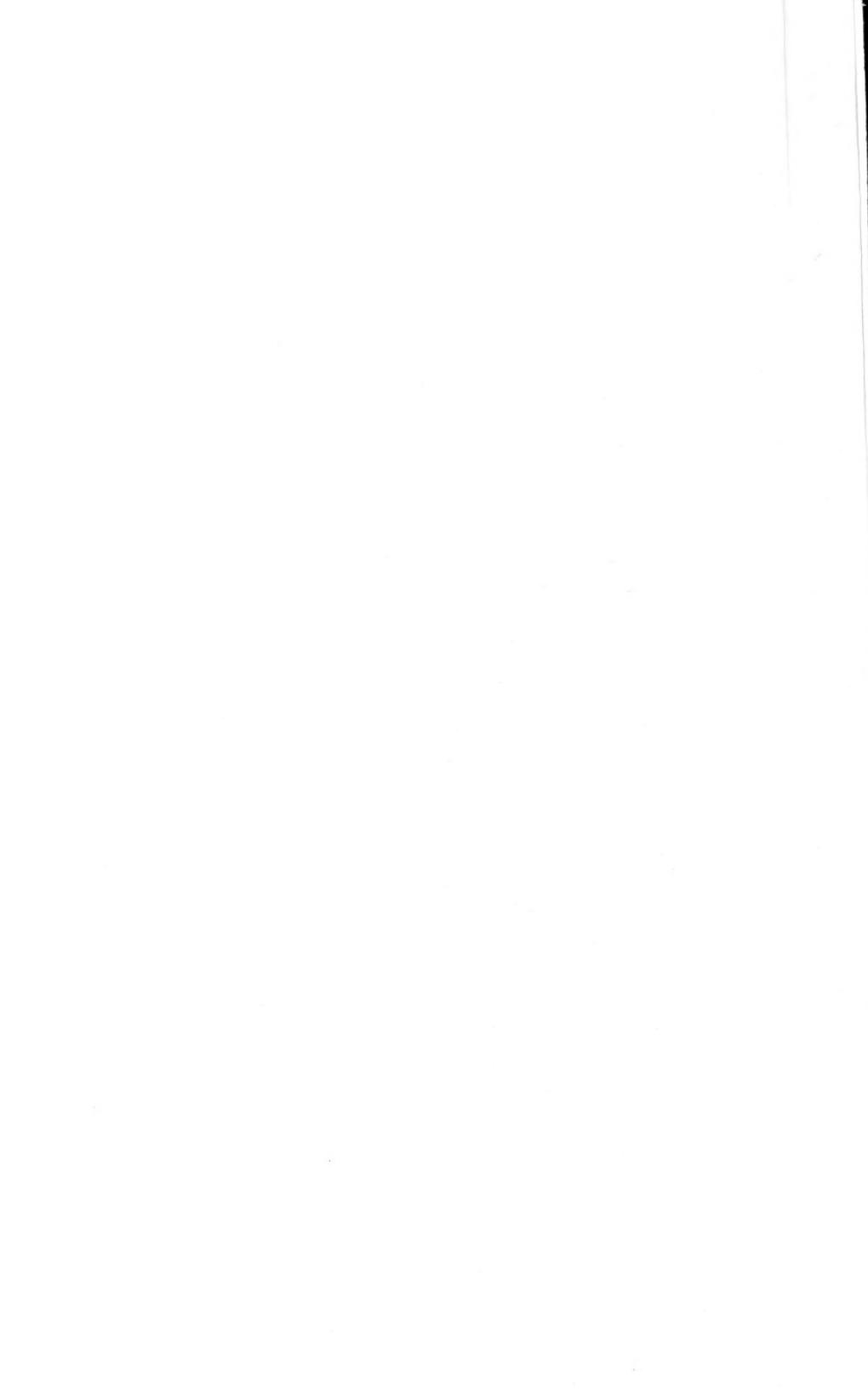


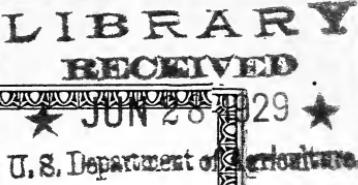
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.4

1923



MISH-A-MISH GARDENS

L. L. MILARCH, PROPRIETOR
COPEMISH, MICHIGAN



NORTHERN GROWN BULB ROOTS AND PLANTS



*test stake
of*

A Minute of Your Time



Who is Spending Your Money?

From L. L. MILARCH,
MISH-A-MISH GARDENS
COPEMISH, MICHIGAN

Dear Friend:

Have you ever hired a man to do work for you because he charged less than anyone else, and then found that he did the work so poorly that you had to have the whole job done again? If you have, you know what an expensive experience it was, and I'll bet you swore off cheap labor for life, and resolved thereafter to hire someone who did the work right.

But maybe it has never occurred to you that when you buy bulbs and plants or seeds, you are in reality hiring someone else to do the first half of your work for you, and the most important half at that, the growing of the bulbs, plants and seeds.

You pay so much per dozen, a hundred or pound and that's just the same as paying someone else so much per dozen or hundred to grow them for you. This someone has your money to spend for you and it rests with him whether he spends it to your advantage or your disadvantage.

What will become of your profits if he spends it to your disadvantage? What if he does not spend sufficient time or effort in growing the bulbs or plants? What if he allows them to care for themselves? What if he refuses them sufficient fertility so that they have no vitality? What if he selects his propagating stock promiscuously so that the bulbs or plants you get are mongrels that will not produce enough to pay for the expense of caring for them?

The answer is plain enough; you're looking for success, NOT SMALL INITIAL SAVINGS, and, therefore, it's up to you to get your bulbs and plants from a grower that faithfully and conscientiously grows your bulbs and plants the way they should be grown, one that spends YOUR MONEY to YOUR ADVANTAGE.

When you buy Mish-A-Mish Garden bulbs and plants, your money will be spent to YOUR advantage. And to show you how it is spent, I want to prove to you with a trial order that if you will give the bulbs or plants the proper care and plant them on any good garden soil that you will be pleased with them.

Very truly yours,

L. L. MILARCH.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

FIRST—The cash must accompany the order.

SECOND—Remittance may be sent in any way most convenient to the purchaser.

THIRD—Prices quoted include postage or express charges to all railway points in the United States up to the seventh zone when purchased at retail, except where noted.

FOURTH—Non-Warranty: I guarantee the safe arrival of goods by mail or express and will continue to use the same careful, pains-taking methods in filling orders with stock of known vitality and of superior merit, but will not be responsible for future results or failure. Errors should be reported at once.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE

Plant in any good garden soil or field away from any trees or large shrubs, as they take all the moisture out of the ground in dry seasons. Don't use any horse manure for gladioli as it tends to burn them, better use a little bone dust if your ground is light. A good way is to spade in a good supply of cow manure the fall before if you have it.

DEPTH TO PLANT

Bulbs may be planted four inches deep and over in mellow soil, and four to eight inches apart in the row. The deeper planting will help to keep the plants from falling over at blooming time. Arrange the rows to suit. The richer the soil and the better the care and culture the better the results will be.

BLOOMING

For best results cut the spike when the two first flowers open, and let them bloom in the house. Leave as many leaves as possible on the plant to mature the bulb. Each morning remove wilted blossoms, cut off a little of the stem, cutting them with a long slanting slope (not square across) rinse and give fresh

water. Placing them in a cool cellar overnight greatly refreshes and improves them. Cut spikes with a sharp knife to avoid bruising the stem and to make the flower last longer.

DIGGING AND STORING

Bulbs should be dug before plants are ripe (40 to 60 days after blooming). In the fall before hard frosts, dig the bulbs and cut off the top close to the bulb. Dry well in the air and sunshine, cure thoroughly indoors for a few weeks, then store in a cool dry cellar. Keep as near 40 degrees as possible. Dampness in storage tends to develop disease. It is best to place bulbs in shallow boxes not over four inches deep. If you only have a few you may put them in a small burlap sack and hang them up in your cellar. Be sure to put names of each variety in each box or sack. It is best to clean the old bulb and roots off from the bulbs before storing. Save the little bulblets that grow on the bottom, store them in clean dry sand, and plant next spring about two or three inches deep in trenches like peas and as early as possible. It takes them three to four weeks to come up. .

GLADIOLI

AMERICAN BEAUTY—(D. 1917)—A beautiful dark pink with six to eight flowers open at a time. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

ALICE TIPLADY—(K. 1915)—A beautiful orange color well liked by the florists. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

ALBANIA—(Kemp, 1921)—Very fine white, large flower; liked by everyone who has seen it. Each. 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

ALMA GLUCK—A beautiful orange and scarlet color; very early, good grower and bloomer. Each, 50c.

ANETTA—A lavender; large flower wide open. Each, 50c.

ANGOLA—(K.)—Salmon pink; ruffled flower; fine long spike. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

ALTON—(K., 1917)—A wonderful ruffled variety of finest orange color. A magnificent new variety. Winner of many awards. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00.

ANTONY B. KUNDERD—(K. 1918)—Tall, large; intensely ruffled flower of delicate deep cream color, overspread finest blush pink. Entire lower petals beautiful primrose cream flushed pink at edge. Grand winner of many awards. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

BYRON L. SMITH—(K. 1917)—One of the very best, most refined lavender pink on white ground. Exceedingly fine as a cut flower. Color equal to a very choice Cattleya orchid. The winner of many awards. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

BUTTERFLY—(K. 1915)—Very strong and vigorous; large pale salmon yellow, ruffled flower. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

BEACON FLAME—(Vondall)—Large flame red flower with crimson-lake blotch on lower petals, upper throat lighter, attractive. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

CRINKLES—(K. 1916)—Deep peach blossom pink. Intensely ruffled. Each, \$1.00.

CARMEN SYLVIA—(Prestgard)—Pure snow white, throat slightly penciled lilac, almost self. Stem tall, slender and wiry, always straight. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

CORUNNA—(K. 1916)—Large red flower with wide spreading petals. Almost coal black throat, bordered white. An extraordinary flower. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

CATHERINA—(Velthuys)—Wonderful grayish light blue, lower petals a little deeper blue with brownish spot. Very attractive. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

CRIMSON GLOW—(Betcher, 1916)—Deep velvety glowing red. Extra fine, early. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

DOROTHY McKIBBEN—(Mc.)—Fine large pink, flower wide open, fine. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

DIANA—(Z.)—Bright red flower on long spikes, choice. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

DR. W. VAN FLEET—(K. 1922)—Extra tall and slender plant. A magnificent shade of delicate rose pink, deeper at edge of all petals, throat of softest canary yellow or cream tint beautifully blended. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

DROCOCEPHALUS—A native flower as it grows in the wild stage. It's a real novelty. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

EVELYN KIRTLAND—(Austin, 1916)—Rose pink fading to shell pink; with scarlet blotch on lower petals. Very fine. Each 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

E. J. SHAYLOR—(K. 1918)—Deep rose pink, early, very attractive, ruffled. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

ELIZABETH TABOR—(Hinkle)—One of the first to bloom. The large blooms measuring five to six inches in diameter well placed on a tall graceful spike. Color a delicate rosy pink on white ground with crimson blotch on lower petals. A very desirable variety. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

ELORA—(Burbank)—Creamy white; rich crimson throat. Extra fine. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

ELF—(D.)—Pure lemon yellow in bud; opening to a pure white with lemon yellow lip, large blooms, strong spikes. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

EXQUISITE—(K. 1921)—American Beauty rose color; self color, large and strong. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

ESTELLA—(K. 1916)—One of the largest gladioli. Fine deep rose pink. Mammoth and beautiful. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—(Velthuys, 1908)—Deep purplish red. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

FLORA—Large yellow. Medium to late. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

GOLD—(P.)—Pure golden yellow, throat a shade deeper, slightly dotted and streaked, almost self color. Large flower, many open at one time and perfectly placed. A grand variety. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

HERADA—(A. 1916)—Pure mauve, rather short spike but beautiful color. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

JACK LONDON—(D.)—Light salmon with vermillion stripes, canary yellow throat with ruby stripes. One of the best commercial varieties and largest propagator. Each, 15c; doz. \$1.50.

JEWEL—(Z. 1921)—Light salmon pink with golden throat. A lovely combination that is taking florists by storm. A real jewel. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

KUNDERDII GLORY—(K. 1907)—Beautiful creamy apricot with light tint of pink, and fine markings of red on lower petals. Ruffled. Extra strong grower, and a real beauty. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

LE MARECHAL FOCH—Light lavender pink, very large flower; extra strong grower, quite early and free bloomer. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

L'IMMACULEE—Pure white, six to eight open blooms at a time, long spike. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

LEIBESFEUER—(Velthuys, 1912)—Bright scarlet vivid color and a fine red. If this were a good propagator it would head the list of reds. Each, 25c.

MARIE KUNDERD—(K. 1918)—A wonderful white; very early. One of the best ruffled whites. Each, \$1.00.

MARY PICKFORD—(K. 1915)—An extraordinary flower and spike of most delicate creamy white. Throat finest soft sulphur yellow. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

MARY STEARNS BURKE—(D.)—Canary yellow, overlaid with apricot and tinged with rose, deep canary yellow center with

ruby throat. Long spike with flowers symmetrically placed. Stem upright and wiry. Valuable as a cut flower. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—(Grullemans, 1916)—Self color blush pink of most charming, graceful habit, very early and an extra strong grower. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—(K. 1915)—Large rosy pink flower with an ox-blood blotch. Fine. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

MRS. H. E. BOTHIN—(D.)—Light geranium pink, heavily ruffled. Flame scarlet center. Strong, well built spike. First-class show and cut flower variety. One of the loveliest combinations in gladioli. It has created a sensation wherever produced. A heavy propagator. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

T MISS SPOKANE—(K.)—Giant plant, giant flower of orange salmon color, deeper in throat. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

MARSHAL FOCH—(K. 1922)—Many giant flowers open at a time on very strong stem and plant. Color of finest salmon pink, almost self color. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

MYRA—(K.)—Large salmon pink flower, strong grower and propagator. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

MASTER WEIBERTUS—A lilac blue color, extra strong spike, with creamy yellow throat. Good grower. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

T MING TOY—(K. 1922)—Very large flower of finest form, tall plant, showy deep buff yellow. You should not overlook this one. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.

MRS. DR. NORTON—(K. 1915)—Finest cream pink and yellow combination, long spike. A real beauty. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

MRS. F. C. PETERS—(Fisher)—Beautiful rose-lilac with crimson blotch. Double row of large flowers, many open at a time on a long straight spike. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

T ORANGE QUEEN—Warm copper orange, fine open flower on straight spike. Each, 75c.

ODIN—(Hemskerk)—Deep salmon color with deep red spot on lower petals. Large flower. Very early. Exquisite variety which everybody will want. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

PURPLE GLORY—(K. 1916)—The giant of the Kunderdii glory

race and of remarkable color, deepest velvety maroon red with almost black blotches, like burnt into the petals. Beautifully ruffled. Extraordinary. One of the very best. By all means get this one. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

PRINCE OF WALES—(Van Zanten, 1913)—A beautiful salmon pink, many flowers open at a time. Very early and should be in every collection. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

PEACE—(Groff, 1899)—White with a lilac stripe in the throat, one of the most important whites in the flower trade. Medium to late. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

PEACH ROSE—(K. 1917)—An extra choice and distinct deep rose pink of remarkable color and appearance. Very choice. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

T PYTHIA—(K. 1918)—A gigantic red with many massive blooms open at a time. Extremely showy and grand. Each, 50c, dozen, \$5.00.

PINK PERFECTION—(Hopman, 1913)—Pale rosy pink, splashed deeper pink, midrib white. A wonderful pink. 100 to 110 days to blooming. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

PRIMULINA SPECIES—A wild gladiolus from Africa. A real novelty. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

ROSE PEARL—A light cream pink, large wide open flower. Very early. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

ROSE 1910—(K.)—Pure rich rose color, with white central lines on lower petals. Large and strong grower, yet very early. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

ROSE LUISANTE—(Grullemans, 1910)—This is one of the most beautiful gladiolus that we have ever grown. Rose pink shading to creamy yellow in throat. A wonderful combination of colors. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE—(K.)—A color hard to describe. More of a salt and pepper color, shading to red and white. Each, \$1.00.

SCHWABEN—(Pfitzer, 1914)—Lemon yellow, blotched carmine. A massive flower of a pleasing shade. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

SNOW GLORY—(K. 1917)—A beautiful ruffled white. Grand color. Each, \$1.00.

THISTLE—(K. 1921)—Large rosy red of very open and perfect form, pretty. Large pansy-like throat markings. Tall, stately plant. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

WILLIS E. FRYER—(K.)—Large purple flower with lighter throat, long spike. Each, 52c; dozen, \$2.50.

WHITE WONDER—(Kemp, 1921)—Very large white, tinted faint lavender which adds to its beauty, blooms often five to six inches across. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

WILLIE WIGMAN—(Waarner, 1912)—Extra large glistening white with blood red blotch. Sea shell pink back of petals. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

WAR—(Groff, 1914)—Blood red, tall spike and large flower. Fine. Blooms with Peace and the two make a fine bouquet. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

MIXED. Of many choice colors, each, 5c; doz., 50c; per 100, \$5.

Postage prepaid by each and dozen; F. O. B. in 100 lots; three at dozen rate.

Where we are out of large bulbs we will give you smaller ones and more of them.

The letter behind each variety indicates by whom they were originated, (D.), Diener; (K.), Kunderd, Kemp; (Z.), Zeestraten, etc.

IRIS

This list includes the intermediate, early and late Bearded Flag Iris. Every collection should have some of each of the three seasons to prolong the blooming season. Every variety listed is distinct and fine. The number before the name shows the rating, 100 being perfect. (S. means standards or upper petals; F. means falls or lower petals).

EARLY BEARDED FLAG IRIS

- 78 AMAS—A handsome giant form from Asia Minor; S. rich blue, F. violet. Fine. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 78 KOCHII—S. and F. rich claret purple. Extra fine. Each. 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 76 FLORINTENA ALBA—S. and F. silvery white; large flower. Fine. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 78 DOROTHEA—S. and F. robin egg blue, blending into heliotrope. Flat flowers that suggest a Japanese Iris. Fine. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 70 FLAVESCENSE—(Canary Bird)—Pale yellow or cream color. Fine. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 78 ORIFLAMME—S. light blue; F. rich violet purple; gigantic blooms. Extra fine, fragrant. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.
- FIRMAMENT—(Groschner, 1920)—F. turquoise blue; S. violet purple, paler toward edge; bright orange beard, large flower. One of finest early Iris. Each, \$1.50; doz. \$15.00.
- 66 HELGE—Lemon yellow, golden yellow in the center of the falls, giving the effect of a golden yellow early Iris. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE BEARDED FLAG IRIS

- 80 ARCHEVEQUE—General color effect is a reddish purple, or true purple, according to weather conditions. One of the best. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.
- 74 AUREA—Bright chrome yellow, one of the best yellows. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

- 95 ANN FARR—(Farr, 1913)—Creamy white, Each, \$1.00.
- 83 ANNE LESLIE—(Stuartevant)—Extra fine light color. Each \$1.00.
- 73 BLUE JAY—A fine blue. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 80 COL. CANDELOT—(Millet, 1907)—S. smoky copper; F. crimson. A uniquely colored Iris. Each, \$1.00.
- 70 CHESTER HUNT—(Farr)—S. deep sky blue; F. marine blue. A beautiful and distinct shade. Each, 50c.
- CRUSAIDER—(Foster, 1913)—S. light violet blue; F. dark violet blue. Large flower of fine substance, slow grower, very fragrant. Each, \$2.00.
- 75 CAPRICE—A good red Iris. Each, 10c, dozen, \$1.00.
- 78 ELDORADO—Yellowish bronze, heliotrope and violet purple. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 86 ED MICHELL—(Verdier, 1904)—Deep red violet, frilled standards, wide falls. Finest shape, very large flower, branches slow grower. The true variety is best and is scarce. Each, \$1.00.
- GLORY OF D. HILLEGON—A real glory, fine shade of bright lavender. One of the finest. Each, 25c; doz. \$2.50.
- GRACCHUS—S. pink; F. yellow. Fine. Each, 15c; doz. \$1.50.
- 74 HIAWATHA—(Farr)—S. pale lavender flushed rose; F. royal purple bordered lavender; white veins at base. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 73 HER MAJESTY—S. rose pink; F. crimson, heavily veined. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 87 INSOLINE—S. flesh lilac; F. old rose, prominent orange beard, large flower. One of the best. Each, 50c; doz. \$5.00.
- INNOCENZA—Fine waxey white. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- JULES CEAZER—S. yellow; F. maroon; next thing to King, better grower. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 87 KING OF IRIS—Well named, king of the variegated. S. yellow; F. maroon; large flower. One of the finest. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.

- 77 KHEDIVE—S. and F. beautiful shade of pearly and dark lavender. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 75 KATHLEEN—Lavender suffused lilac, very dainty and charming. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.
- 82 LOHENGRIN—Silvery mauve, large flower. One of the finest. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 89 LEWIS STROWBRIDGE—(Farr)—One of Farr's finest blues. S. bright violet; F. blue violet shading rose; large flower, extra fine. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 79 LORELY—Light yellow, ultramarine blue and cream. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 87 LEDA—Fine variety (not Farr's Leda), a pink Mad-Chereau, one of the daintiest varieties in my collection. One of the finest pink frilled Iris. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 82 LANEIGE—(Verdier)—White, slow to increase. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 93 LENT A. WILLIAMSON—(Wmsn, 1918)—Probably the most generally admired Iris of American origin. S. lavender violet; F. velvety royal purple; a large flower of thick well-lasting substance. Each, \$2.00; dozen, \$20.00.
- 80 MAUVINE—(Dean)—Fine distinct shade of mauve or lavender. Extra fine. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 86 MAD-CHEREAU—White, frilled with a border of lavender. One of the finest. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 81 MA MIE—Mad-Chereau type, a much whiter flower. Extra fine. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.
- MAD PICQUET—Rosey claret, one of the best red Iris. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 74 MAY QUEEN or QUEEN OF MAY—Lilac pink; one of the finest pinks. Strong grower. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.
- 72 MASSASIOTT—(Farr)—S. a distinct shade of metallic vermillion blue; F. deeper; very velvety and rich. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- 78 MINNEHAHA—(Farr)—S. soft yellow; F. yellow reticulated red. Each, \$1.00.

- 75 MITHRES—S. golden yellow; F. maroon, slightly veined in throat, yellow border, bright and distinct. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 84 MONSIGNOR—S. bright sky blue; F. velvety purple with light margin; large flower. Fine. Each, 25c; doz. \$2.50.
- 75 MISS E. EARDLY—S. yellow; F. madder red bordered yellow; a bright and distinct variegated. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- MRS. H. DARWIN—Charming free flowering white. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- MRS. G. DARWIN—An exceptionally beautiful white; the upper part of the falls slightly reticulated gold and violet. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- OTHELLO—S. rich blue; F. rich violet purple; one of the best late purples. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 77 OSSIAN—A very fine variegated. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.
- 95 PALIDA DALMATICA (Sym. Princess Beatrice)—Large, clear lavender flower; one of the finest. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- PALIDA SPECIOSA—Rich lavender purple; very hardy and strong grower, about three feet high. A very good bloomer and flower. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.
- 79 PARISIANN—Odd, a mingling of lavender pink. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.
- POCOHONTAS—(Farr, 1915)—Mme type, larger and whiter flower, one of Farr's good ones. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 83 PROSPER LAUGIER—S. copper crimson; F. deeper velvety crimson; one of the best in the squalene section. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE—S. sulphur yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 75 QUEEN ALEXANDRA—S. lavender; F. pale purple with a golden suffusion. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 87 QUAKER LADY—(Farr)—S. smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F. ageratum-blue and old gold; a quaint coloration that appeals to many people. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

- 84 RHINE NIXIE—S. white; F. violet purple, with a distinct white edge; very gay variety. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.
- 80 SWATRA—(Farr)—S. lobelia blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base; F. bright violet. Conspicuous yellow beard. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.
- 80 SHERMAN WRIGHT—S. and F. golden yellow; the most beautiful shade of all yellow Iris. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 80 VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA—S. and F. fine clear, violet; large flower. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.
- 73 WIND HAM—(Farr)—One of the finest pink Iris. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 83 WHITE KNIGHT—(Saunders)—Absolutely snow white; the finest white. Each, \$1.00.
- 97 ANN PAGE—(Hort, 1919)—Sky blue; the most magnificent Iris in commerce today. (Not for sale).
- 93 QUEEN CATERINA—(Sturt, 1918)—Pale lavender violet with a peculiarly pleasing sheen to it. Very fine shape, a better grower than CATERINA. (Not for sale).
- 85 GERTRUDE (true Pererson variety)—Quite early, good to fine shade—of clear dark blue. (Not for sale).

RATING

The above rating is as we have received it from some of the larger and older growers, and may be changed a little from time to time, while some of the lower rated are higher in price because they may not increase as fast of others, and of later introduction.

CULTURE

Any good rich sandy soil will do. If your soil is a little lean, work in some bone dust around each plant, about a good handful. Don't ever use fresh manures of any kind or plant on low wet ground. A little lime or wood ashes is beneficial but don't overdo it.

PLANTING

Most any time will do from spring until the ground freezes, the best time is in August, September and October. The Iris is a very hardy plant and will stand transplanting any time, as they bloom in the spring, they should be planted in the late summer or early fall. In planting do not plant them over one or two inches deep, just deep enough so the roots are in the ground.

PEONIES

By all means plant a few peonies, as I don't know of any other flower that will give as much beauty and pleasure after once well established as the peony. To prolong the blooming season, plant a few of the early, mid-season and late ones, and you will have flowers for two to three weeks, depending upon the season.

PLANTING

Any good rich soil will do that is well drained, and a good way is to dig a hole 18 to 24 inches square, and that deep, fill in five or six inches with well rotted manure, put in a little top soil and mix, tramp down firmly. Put in some more top soil and one or two handfuls of bone dust if you have it, mix thoroughly, set your plants so the eyes will be about two or three inches below the level of the ground when planted. I like to put the top soil below and the bottom soil on top, so when the plant starts growing it sends its root into the rich soil. Be careful that the roots don't come in contact with the manure the first season. Good cultivation with a little bone dust and hardwood ashes worked in around your plants in the fall usually gives very good results. In setting your roots, stand them up, never lay them down. In the early spring look over your roots and if they settled down more than two or three inches below the level of the ground, raise them up a little. If planted too deep they don't usually bloom as well.

CUTTING PEONIES

Nearly all flowers fade in sunlight, so if left to open out in the sun they lose much of their beauty when the delicate shades of flesh, lilac and lavender are lost. No matter how few plants you have, you should cut the flower off and let them open in the dark, or at least in the shade of your home. Until you do this, you will never know the exquisite beauty of the color shadings of the higher class of peonies. Peonies should be cut when the buds are about half open, when you can see what color the flower is going to be. Do not cut the stems so long that you take all of the leaves with the stalk, leave one or two bottom leaves. Some leaves must be left to insure your flowers for the next year. Cut peonies should be left until

needed for vases in a dark, cool, dry place, either in water or without water. Try both ways and you may learn something interesting. When putting in vases for the living room, cut off the bottom so as to leave a fresh cut; repeat every few days when you change the water.

And even in cutting stems of flowers, there is a right way and a wrong way. Never use a dull knife or a pair of shears. In so doing the stem is flattened or compressed, when the cut is completed and the pressure removed, the stem expands again. In expanding it lets in air. The little bit of air acts as a stopper in the stem which prevents the passage of water up to the flower. Always use a sharp knife, if possible. But why let the air get into the stem at all? Why not just stick the stems into a pail or tub of water when you cut them off for the vase? If done that way air cannot get into the stem, so the flower will get all the water they need and will not wilt so soon. Try this way and see if your cut flowers do not last longer.

PLANTING SEASON

When you plant peonies you surely plant to expect them to grow, thrive and bloom. There is only one right time to plant, and that is from September first until the ground freezes. When the blooms are gone in July, the spring foliage ripens and new eyes or buds are formed on the roots for next spring's growth. These eyes or buds advance in size, development, from July first until freezing, so far that they spring into activity and out into the open air as soon as frost goes out of the ground. The new buds that are formed on the roots seem to stop to rest in summer under the heat and dry weather. When the dormant or rest season occurs about September first, is the time to dig up and divide and transplant. When the fall rains come, ready for the early jump into life next spring, you should order and get yours in and planted as early after September first as you can, so as to take advantage of the fall's growth, whereby the roots will have the advantage of the preliminary start which peonies make in the fall ready for the early spring jump.

When I urge you to order early in summer it is not altogether for my convenience. It is for your success and benefit. Try it out once and see whether I know about it or not. It is by trying out these suggestions that you gain experience and success. If peonies fail to bloom it is not the fault of the peonies. It is some one else's fault. How often the peonies are blamed for the faults and mistakes of others.

LABELING

Mark your peonies by placing a stake by each variety with the names on them, and also jot them down in your plant book as to where they are planted, varieties. You will never regret you have done so. You will not only learn the names of the flowers but you can tell your friends the names.

RATING

The rating is on the basis of 10 for highest quality. So Festava Maxima, at 9.3 is 93 per cent perfection, as given by the American Peony Society A. D. 1921. The names and dates after each variety, is the originator and the year introduced.

VARIETIES

- 8.5 ADOLPH ROUSSEAU—(Dessert, 1890)—Semi-double; purple garnet; early; fragrance unpleasant. Plant tall, strong, healthy; free bloomer. Good around San Francisco. It keeps well when cut, dark foliage veined red, very brilliant; especially fine for landscape effect. One of the best of the few early reds. This is really a fine peony and very popular. Each, \$1.50.
- 8.7 AVALANCHE—(Crousse, 1886)—Crown type; white, flecked carmine, with creamy color center, short cream petals; late; odor pleasant. Medium strong grower. It is a waxey white and a grand flower; opens like a rosebud. Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00.
- 8.4 ALBAFLORA (The Bride)—(Dessert, 1902)—The finest single white, early; very tall and free bloomer, four or more flowers on stem. Beautiful golden center. There should be at least one single in every collection. Each, \$1.50.
- 9.0 BARONESS SCHROEDER—(Kelway, 1889)—Rose type; flesh white fading to milk white; mid-season; fragrance very pleasing. Tall, compact, strong, free bloomer, largely grown for commercial markets. Does well in the South, very fine around San Francisco. Large flowers of great substance, very lasting as a cut flower, very fragrant. An extra good peony, especially for cut flowers. Each, \$1.25; dozen, \$12.50.
- 8.1 COURONNA D'OR—(Calot, 1872)—Semi-rose; white with a ring of yellow stamens, crimson splashed; late; agreeable fragrance, medium height and strong grower, blooming freely. Buds never open in the south, worthless there; extra good around San Francisco. Unusual water-

lily fragrance. A very valuable peony for dependability and size. A true "Crown of Gold" tested for 50 years. Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00.

- 7.1 DELACHEI—(Delache, 1856)—Rose type, rosy magenta; mid-season; unpleasant odor, medium height, vigorous grower, free bloomer in clusters; used as commercial variety, but not equal to Felix Crousse, a good red. The clusters of blooms are attractive. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 8.1 DUCHESS de NEMOURSE—(Calot, 1856)—Crown type; pure white, sulphur white color; early; pleasant odor, vigorous grower and free bloomer in clusters, very upright in growth and is one of the peonies every one seems to want. One of the best whites, shades toward yellow. Introduced nearly 70 years ago and still going strong. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.
- 7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA—(Lemoine, 1824)—Crown type; dark pink; early; pleasant odor, strong, hardy grower; prolific bloomer and one of the best for California. Very fragrant and free bloomer, blossoms often measure seven inches across, very reliable in form and fragrance. It is remarkable that this peony was originated 100 years ago and that it still is one of the best and most grown cut flower varieties. A record hard to beat. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 8.6 EUGENIE VERDIER—(Calot, 1864)—Semi-rose; hydrangea pink; mid-season; pleasant odor. Tall, strong; free bloomer in clusters. Not adapted for the south, very good around San Francisco. Enormous flower and by some thought to be the best of all peonies. The flower is very durable. This is so beautiful it is of unusual value, 60 years old, still a favorite loved by many. Each, \$1.50.
- 9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA—(Miellez 1851)—Rose type; pure white with prominent crimson markings; very early; fragrant, very sturdy. Strong stems; blooming habits very dependable. Fine in the south and in San Francisco, as everywhere else. Many do not hesitate to say that this is the finest white in existence. It is the most popular of all cut flower peonies. For 70 years a leader of them all. Believe me, those who have not planted Festiva Maxima and Felix Crousse have missed a great pleasure. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 8.4 FELIX CROUSSE—(Crousse, 1881)—Bomb type; bright red; mid-season; good odor, vigorous grower, spreading

habit; blooms freely in clusters. Most reliable red for the South. This is one peony that everyone should have. If you have not planted Felix Crousse you have missed one of the greatest flowers. Does unusually well around San Francisco, but like all the reds, it is liable to fade in the California sun. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

- 8.2 GROVER CLEVELAND—(Terry, 1904)—Rose type; dark crimson; late; unpleasant odor. Strong, vigorous, but medium bloomer. Desirable on account of late dark crimson flowers which attract attention. Ranks as one of Terry's best. Each, \$2.00.
- 8.8 GRANDIFLORA—(Richardson, 1883)—Rose type; white; very late; unusually fragrant. Strong grower; blooms in clusters, most reliable of all late pinks in the South. Good around San Francisco. It stands out very prominent among the late peonies on account of its color and size. Being such a strong, vigorous and beautiful flower and so late withal it should be planted to extend the season of bloom. Each, \$1.50.
- 8.8 KARL ROSENFIELD—(Rosenfield, 1908)—Semi-rose; dark crimson; mid-season; no odor. Strong, healthy grower; free bloomer in clusters. One of the best crimson varieties for cut flowers, for landscape and for the flower trade. Really fine and large, very strong, upright stems. Each, \$2.00.
- 8.1 MADAM CALOT—(Miellez, 1856)—Hydrangea pink; early; good; good odor. Strong; medium height, blooms freely in clusters. Has held its own against the world for over 60 years and it is said that it bears more flowers and is more fragrant than any other peony. Each, \$1.00; doz. \$10.
- 7.9 MADAM de VERNVILLE—(Crousse, 1885)—Bomb type; pure white; petals carmine tipped; early; pleasant odor. Extra strong and vigorous, and extra free bloomer. Lateral buds seldom develop. Stands the sun and weather in California unusually well. One of the most charming of all the varieties. It has the true June rose fragrance. This is an old established and fully tested peony and for dependability is unusually valuable. Each, \$1.00.
- 7.7 MADAME de VATRY—(Guerin, 1863)—High crown center large white anemone collar; yellowish white center splash-

ed crimson, medium height; rather weak; free bloomer; pleasant odor; mid-season. This is unusually good in California, blooms in clusters and is distinct and noticeably attractive. This and Philomele should be in every garden. Each, \$1.00.

- 8.3 MARIE JACQUIN—(Verdier)—Semi-double; rose white, tinged lilac, more or less yellow. Stamens visible in center. On young plants the bloom is single; mid-season; odor not pleasing. Strong, upright and vigorous. Blooming in clusters freely. Starting as a young plant with single flowers, as it grows older it becomes more double. This has the real water-lily effect, so much so that it is often called "Water-lily." Each, \$1.50.
- 8.5 MARIE LEMOINE—(Calot, 1869)—Rose type; white, cream center; very late; pleasant fragrance. Strong, vigorous; blooms freely in clusters; rather low growth. In the South it blooms about one year in four; roots subject to rot. Carries its flowers very erect, standing out above the foliage. This should be in every collection. On account of its unusual dependability, its strength and beauty, it is an extra good peony for cut flower market. Each, \$1.00.
- 7.5 MARECHAL VAILLIANT—(Calot, 1867)—Dark aniline red; large compact rose type, very tall. Strong grower with coarse stem which fails to support the heavy bloom, very late. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.
- 9.2 MONS. JULES ELI—(Crousse, 1888)—Bomb type, pale lilac rose; early; very pleasing odor. Free bloomer on medium strength stalks. Grand in the South. Some stock of this variety are diseased, others healthy. Free from disease in California and does splendidly there. Flowers large and plant excellent for landscape work. Said to be Crousse's masterpiece. Also a leader of the cut flower varieties, very popular, occasional flower eight to nine inches thru. Blooms average very large. Each, \$1.50.
- 7.6 MONS. CHAS. LEVEQUE—(Calot, 1861)—Rose type; delicate rose white, mid-season to late. Stems can not hold up the large flower, blooms in clusters freely. The color deepens toward the center and is so delicately beautiful that I am tempted to be partial in its favor. Sixty years a favorite. Excellent market variety for cut flowers. Each, \$1.25.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA—Red; a large round bloom of vivid crimson. This is the old deep bright red peony of the old-time garden. Earliest of all good peonies. It is generally in bloom on Decoration day. The "red 'pinney'" of our grandmother's garden. As good as the new varieties and earlier. Nothing to take its place. Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00.

- 7.7 **PHILOMEL**—(Calot, 1861)—Crown type; center violet rose with amber yellow anemone collar, a violet rose center gradually develops the petals which are dark crimson, inside of the amber yellow. Mid-season; fragrance pleasant; strong, upright, medium height. Blooms freely but the lateral buds blight badly. On the whole, to me, this is a very distinct and attractive flower. I would not be without it. I call it a three-story flower. It is very striking. Each, \$1.25.
- 6.8 **QUEEN VICTORIA**—(Whitley, 1808)—Bomb type; pure milk white, occasional crimson flecks. Mid-season; fragrant; medium height; free bloomer, buds in clusters. Does well in California as well as anywhere else. Just think this peony is over 100 years old and right now it is more largely planted for the cut flower market than any other. This shows it is reliable. One of the best every day whites. It ignores abuse. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.
- 8.3 **VENUS**—(Kelway, 1888)—Crown type; hydrangea pink. Mid-season; very pleasing fragrance; very tall and strong. Blooms in clusters freely. Fine in the South for cutting. One of the best for California and the coast. Venus is extra good for landscape and for cut flowers. So good it is grown for the cut flower market. Very large flower and delicately beautiful. Each, \$2.00.

HERE IS SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Do you know that in the north peonies are the most beautiful of all flowers, bar none? They are the hardiest, easiest to grow, the longest lived, with fewest diseases. That peonies make the greatest floral display. That no other can compare with the peony? They are grown in Quebec and as far north as Alaska. The roots stay in the ground all winter.

ALL SEASONS—ALL COLORS

A moderate priced selection by seasons of bloom for beginners.

SELECTION NO. 1—EARLY

2 Festiva Maxima, white	\$1.00
2 Edulis Superba, pink	1.00
2 Delachea, red	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$3.00

SELECTION NO. 2—MID-SEASON

2 Baroness Schroeder, white	\$2.50
2 Mons. Chas. Leveque, pink	2.50
2 Felix Crousse, red	1.50
	<hr/>
	\$6.50

SELECTION NO. 3—LATE

2 Avalanche, white	\$2.00
2 Grandiflora, pink	3.00
2 Marechal Vailliant, red	1.50
	<hr/>
	\$6.50
Total	\$16.00

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 delivered to your door for \$15.00.

SELECTION NO. 4

Here is a selection for home planting, for a long blooming season, that has a little more of a variety and gives you a little longer season. If you can afford peonies at all you should not overlook this one.

White

1 Festava Maxima, best early	\$.50
1 Baroness Schroeder, mid-season	1.25

1	Marie Lemoine, late	1.00
1	Avalanche, late	1.00

Pink

1	Edulis Superba, best early	\$.50
1	Mad. de Vatry, mid-season	1.00
1	Grandiflora (R.), late	1.50

Red

1	Officinales Rubra Plena, earliest	\$1.00
1	Adolph Rousseau, early	1.50
1	Felix Crousse, mid-season75
1	Grover Cleveland, late	2.00
1	Marechal Vaillant, very late75

Total	\$12.75
-------------	---------

The above selection No. 4, one each, 12 in all, delivered to your door up to the 5th zone for \$11.50.

All the peonies we send out will be strong three to five eye divisions.

DAHLIAS

CULTURE

There are only a few simple rules to follow in planting and growing dahlias. Any good garden soil will do. Dig a hole one foot deep and a foot square or more, work in some well rotted manure or bone dust or a high grade fertilizer, two or three handfuls will do. Put in part of top soil and lay in your tuber so that it is about six inches deep. Put in some more dirt and one or two handfuls of fertilizer scattered and worked in, cover with balance of dirt. Lay the tuber on the side when planting with the sprout up if possible.

When plants are about six or eight inches high pinch off the tip. This will cause side shoots to sprout and make a more sturdy plant. As soon as the buds begin to show pinch off all small buds except one, usually leaving the largest bud, leaving not more than four to six buds to the plant. This will give you some very choice flowers. Try it and see.

After the frost has killed the plant you can dig the tubers and store in a cool cellar, where you keep your potatoes is all right. Do not store them where you have a furnace, they will dry up and are lost. A temperature of about 40 is all right. Also see that they don't freeze. If you have only a few put them in a box and cover with sand, with which I have had the best results.

CLASSIFICATION OF TYPE OF FLOWER

(Peony) Flowers are semi-double; (Dec) double flowers, full to the center; (Show) Flowers globular or ball shaped rather than broad or flat; (Pompon) Same as show, flowers small; (Cac) Cactus, flowers fully double, incurved or twisted petals.

VARIETIES

A. D. LIVONA—(Show)—Fine lavender pink. Each, 25c.

CARR'S PINK—(Cac)—Very fine light pink. Each, 50c.

DARLENE—(Dec)—(Alexander)—An exquisite shade of live shell pink with a dainty blending of white at center. The finest cut flower dahlia to date. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

DR. TEVIS—(Dec)—Immense flower, seven to nine inches or over. A remarkably strong grower with ideal stems. Color, a com-

bination of salmon rose and bronze. A unique flower. Not always reliable by reason of producing some semi-double flowers. Each, \$1.00.

FRANK A. WALKER—(Dec)—(Alexander)—A beautiful shade of lavender pink. One of the earliest. An extra fine cut flower variety. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

FLAME PEONY—(Peony)—A wonderfully large flower, held erect on a long, wiry stem. Many of the flowers are full to the center, rank grower, free bloomer. Color, a rich flame. Extra fine. Each, \$2.00.

GEORGE WALTERS—(Hybrid Cactus)—(Carter)—It is a dahlia of gigantic size, one of the very largest and finest on the market. In color a beautiful shade of salmon pink artistically blending to old gold, good substance, long stem, well above the foliage. A strong grower, a good exhibition, garden or cut flower purposes. Each, \$2.00.

JAUNICE ALEXANDER—(Dec)—(Alexander)—An exceptionally fine dahlia for cut flower purposes. It is large, has long stiff stems and abundant bloomer. In color a dainty blending of pink and white that wins instant favor. Extra fine. Each, \$1.

KLONDYKE—(Cac)—(Jenneman)—This is the most satisfactory variety for a high class flower of this coloring that we have ever seen; very large flower; long stem; free flowering; rank grower, beautiful foliage, long twisted petals. Color, deep lemon, shaded darker. Extra fine. Each, \$2.00.

KING OF THE AUTUMN—(Dec)—(Jenneman)—Flowers large, finely formed of big loose petals and held on long strong stems. Color, a new shade of buff yellow suffused with terra cotta and amber. Blooms from early to late and very free. Some blooms come single, plant strong grower with large healthy foliage. Each, 50c; dozen, \$7.50.

LITTLE GEM—(Pompon)—(Show)—A perfect little wonder; free flowering; uniform coloring, light base overlaid deep lavender. Each, 50c.

MAUD ADAMS—(Show)—(Alexander)—White tinted pink, continuous and abundant bloomer. One of the very best florists' dahlias. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

MINA BURGLE—(Dec)—(Burgle)—The finest scarlet dahlia for

cut flower and garden purposes, a glowing most brilliant scarlet, large flower of perfect formation produced abundantly on long, wiry stems. Very highly recommended. Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00.

ORANGE KING—(Dec)—Color deep orange, the stem long and slender, holding the blossoms perfectly erect. A high class cut flower. Each, 50c.

PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA—(Dec)—An extra large fine flower, borne on long stems. Very large and full, vivid red. Exceptionally fine. Each, 50c.

QUEEN VICTORIA—(Show)—One of the freest bloomers we have; pure yellow. Each, 25c.

STORM KING—(Show)—A beautiful white, one of the best. Each, 25c; dozen. \$2.50.

SOU de MILWAUKEE—(Single)—Pink, with yellow center. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

SPRINGFIELD—(Cac)—One of the best cactus dahlia in the commercial section. Plant strong grower, rather dwarf, flower a rich amaranthine red on a long, slender, wiry stem. It must be seen to be appreciated. Most excellent for cutting and garden work. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.

MIXED—Some of these are very fine flowers. Each, 9c; doz. \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM

BELLADONNA—Sky blue, very attractive, the florists' favorite.
One year old plants. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

PANSY PLANTS

MIXED—One year old plants, will bloom this spring. 5c each;
35c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—Three years old, strong grower of good
tender shoots. Plant in beds or trenches, four inches deep, two
feet apart in rows; rows three to four feet; work in plenty of
well rotted manure to a depth of one foot before setting plants.
Per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, \$10.00, F. O. B.



WHY DEALERS DO NOT GUARANTEE PLANTS

This question is often asked, and yet it is very easily answered and the reasonableness of the answer is clearly apparent to all. To guarantee the life of a plant in the hands of another person is to make the dealer responsible for the errors and inexperience of others, not to mention freaks of weather and unfavorable seasons, cut worms, insects, bad soil, unfavorable locations and many other conditions, over which the dealer has no control. Then, again, there are customers who buy plants so late in the season that there can be but little hope of success. Most dealers are ready and willing to make good plants that are dead upon arrival, but it would be unreasonable to ask them to become responsible for the future life or conduct of a plant received in good condition. Fortunately the percentage of loss in hardy plants is small, as they are very tenacious of life.

L. L. MILARCH, Copemish, Mich.